ARBITRATION COMMITTEE APPOINTED. It begins to appear as though the big strike of the Tougshoremen and coal handlers may be brought to an end before long in a manner fairly satisfactory to both parties. Conferences have been held, in an inal way, between representatives of the con panies and the strikers and a more satisfactory feeling pre-

At a meeting of the delegates from the various coalhandlers' unions which was held on Sanday night in Bievens Femiliaore Institute, the matter of the engineers going on strike was fully discussed and it was decided that they would go out if it was found necessary. In order to exhaust every effort of settling the strike, however, a committee consisting of W. O. Cloyes, Matthew Parkinson, John J. O'Brien, Edward Hayes, and James W. Cody, were appointed to see it they could not bring about a settlement. They called on President Magee of the Produce Exchange and asked him it the Exchange could not take some action in the matter. They were informed that in pursuance with a resolution passed on Saturday he would appoint a committee to devise means for preventing in the inture the damage to commerce caused by the long-shoremen's strike and consulting over the present situation. The members of the committee are A. D. Snow, W. S. Walface, Gustay H. Schwab, A. H. Brown and A. Randelbrock.

The engineers' committee next called at the office of Stevens Fengianore Institute, the matter of the engi-

W. S. Wallace, distay 1. A. Randelbrock.

The engineers' committee next called at the office of F. A. Potts, but were informed that he was testifying before the Levislative Investigating Committee. They reached the City Hall too late to see Mr. Potts, but heard a part of Austin Corbin's testimony. Assemblyman Martin who is himself an engineer by trade introduced the members of the committee to Mr. Corbin. After a brief consultation with Mr. Corbin at the City Hall the committee went to his office at No. 115 Broadway when it is said he suggested that District Assembly No. 49 be requested not to call out any more

they responded with alacrity and performed promptly reduced the molecular total committee over to his office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the committee west to his office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the committee west to his office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the committee west to his office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the committee west to the office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the committee west to he office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the west to he office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the west to he office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the west to he office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the west to he office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the west to he office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the west to he office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the west to he office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the west to he office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the west to he office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the west to he office at No. 115 (Fig. Hall the west to h

the part of all the agents to keep clear of workmen controlled by a union.

At the Eric pier where the 100 or more Italians were and at work there was little delay in getting the irreight from the platform to the cars and there was none of the appearance of demoralization or disorder that was seen last week. Everything was moving smoothly and the superintendent said that he was receiving and handling all the freight that was offered. At St. John's Park and the pier of the Hudson River Railroad all the men needed were at work and no further delay at those places is expected. The West Shore Railroad brought from the entral part of the State eighty men who begun work at the pier yester-Shore Railroad brought from the central part of the Stave eighty men who begon work at the pier yesterday. They are wood cutters and bark peelers, and are a hardy set or men, willing and anxious to work. The Fall River line has also got a set of men on whom it can depend. They are sailors from Narragansett and Cabe Cod. "It will not be saie for any one to tool with them," said one of the foremen of the line, yesterday. "They have come here to stay and I think they will." The boats on this line will begin running from Fall River to-morrow, and leave this city on Thursday.

At some of the steamship piers a little work was done on Sunday. There will be few delays this week on account of the strike. There were about 900 policemen on duty yesterday and the reserves at the various uptown precincts were held ready for immediate use. Work on the East River piers is making progress and the steamers of Ward's and Mallory's lines will be ready to leave port on their regular sailing days.

In regard to the published statement that a strike was threatened on the New-York and New-England Kuilroad, President Bostwick said:

I saw the statement, but did not think it of enough import.

road, President Bostwick said:

I saw the statement, but did not think it of enough importance for me to make any inquiry. There is no dissatisfaction among our employes that I am aware of, and there has certainly been no strike or I should have beard about it from Boston. I do not apprehend any trouble on our line.

A director of the company remarked: A director of the company remarked:

I should not be surprised to hear that a strike had been been, for the men recently made some demands that could not egranted. No strike has yet occurred and perhaps there will so none, for the occasion is simply an excuse to support the soul handlers' strike in this city. I shall not be surprised, owever, if we have some trouble before the strike is settied.

coal handlers' strike in this city. I shall not be surprised, however, if we have some trouble before the strike is settled. Most of the coal dealers in Brooklyn were able to deliver coal yesterday despite the strike of the drivers of carts, the places of the strikers being filled by new men who are assured that they can keep their places if they do the work well. The carts in many instances were protected by policemen. The strikers dumped one at Seventh-st and Third-ave., but they ran away when the police appeared. All the public institutions in Brooklyn have a full supply of coal or got some yesterday. Chief Engineer Nevins, of the Fire Department, borrowed fifteen tons from the Bridge authorities for the fire engines to be returned to day when a b at-load of 300 tons for the Fire Department will be unloaded. The striking long-shoremen in Brooklyn maintained quiet during the day, but runy non-union men were assisting the crews of vessels to load and unload them. Busk & Jevons, agents for the Liverpoot, Brazil and River Platte Stamship Company, applied to the Mayor to protect men in their employ at Martin's stores who were threatened with Violence by the strikers.

the Liverpoot, Brazil and River Platte Steamship Company, applied to the Mayor to protect men in their employ at Martin's stores who were threatened with violence by the strikers.

The Brooklyn Coal Exchange adopted unanimously last evening a resolution in view of the uncalled for strike of the drivers of coal carts, who have no cause of complaint, that all the men not appearing for work to-morrow morning be considered discharged, and if they fall to appear, only non-union men be thereafter employed. A committee was also appointed to organize a labor bureau. The Exchange comprises about twenty-five of the leading dealers in the western district of the city. About 400 longshoremen met in Temperance Hall, at Hamilton-ave, and Hicks-st., and discussed the question of returning to work. A considerable number favored going back to work, but the majority voted to continue the strike.

Freight handling was resumed at the Pennsylvania Raiiroad Company's piers in Jersey City, 150 Italians releving Superintendent Riden and the clerks who have been operating the hand trucks since the strike began. The work is now making progress at all the piers of the railroad companies. James Donovan, Phillip Flemming, William O'Neill and John O'Neill, who aregeharged with inciting the disturbance at the Erie Company's piers last week, had an examination before Justice Stilsing. They were identified by several policemen as the ringleaders of the mob which tried to force its way d. wn the pier to drive the italian "scabs" into the river. Donovan and Flemming were held to await the action of the Grand Jury and the O'Neils were remanded for further examination. The Italians worked steadily yesterday at the Erie piers and handled nearly all the freight that came in.

The Hamburg line of steamers in Holoken was embarrassed yesterday for the lirst time since the beginning of the strikers made an attack on the men employed at the Friegaria elevator, but they vere driven of by Sergeant McGinnlas an a squad of policemen. Two policemen are now st

THE STRIKE NEARLY OVER. | hands of receivers, the United States Courts have juris

THE PRICES OF COAL Will the coal companies put up the price of coal! is the uestion that is being asked by the retail dealers, and they daily expect that a new schedule will appear conthey daily expect that a new schedule will appear con-taining an advance on the present rates. The prices quoted yesterday were as follows: Pea, \$2.85; graft, \$3.55, e.g., \$3.80; chestnut, \$4; stove, \$4.15. Although there is a large amount of coal centing into New-York daily, the expense of transportation and handling has become such a large part of the cost that retail dealers say they cau-not sell at a profit for much under \$7, which is the amount generally charged, but some thrus are disposing of their coal for \$6 and others as low as \$5.50. The latter price is only for favored customers.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS IN NEW JERSEY. A strong guard composed of details from the 1st and 5th Regiments. National Guard of New-Jersey, has been A strong guard composed of details from the 1st and 5th Regiments, National Guard of New-Jersey, has been placed in the armory of the two regiments in Newark and will remain on duty until the strike troubles are settled. All the armories of the State are similarly guarded as a matter of precaution and the State are similarly guarded as a matter of precaution and the State Arsenal, at Trenton, is well protected against any sudden attack. In the armories are several thousand springleid breechloading rides, calibre forty-five, and supplies of aumunition for ready use. There is no apprehension that any attempt would be made by strikers or, the armories in case of trouble, the danger being from the bood um class. Newark is the headquarters city of the New-Jersey National Guard, General Joseph E. Plume being the division commander, and orders are sent from there. During the strike troubles of 1877 Jersey City, where Governor Bedie lived, was the headquarters and operations were directed by General Mott, then division commander. In 1877 the troops were moved so expeditiously and with such good judgment that sufficient protection was afferded the entire railroad system of the State, a whole brigade being thrown into Philipsoing, the most important railroad centre, in a night. Many of the members of the regiments belong to the Knights of Labor but no importance is attached to the fact. In 1877 the large number of workingmen in the regiments sympathized with the strikers, but when called to serve with the colors they responded with alacrity and performed promptly every duty assigned them. Officers of the Guard say that the commands are thoroughly disciplined and equipped and that a brigade neady for day could be concentrated at a given point in three hours after the order was given.

Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, and states Workman of the Miners' National Assembly No. 135, was asked this afternoon if there was any foundation for the report that he would go to New-York to consult with the leaders of the great coal strike. "I am not aware that I leaders of the great coal strike."

MORE DYNAMITE IN SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 7.—The Geary st. cable road was the scene of another dynamite explosion last night. Just as a train going west had reached the corner of Fillmore and Geary sts. a loud explosion occurred and the whole side of the dummy was blown to spiinters. The whole side of the dummy was bown to spiniors. The only person aboard besides the grip-man and conductor was a policeman, whose escape is considered marveilous. The conductor had stopped the train a minure before to permit a party of ladies and gentleman to leave. The wrecked dummy was quickly replaced by a new one and traffic was not interrupted.

TIE-UP ON A HORSE RAILROAD. Boston, Feb. 7.—The employes of the South Boston Horse Railroad, at a meeting which lasted until 3 o'clock Horse Railroad, at a meeting which lasted until 3 o'clock this morning, voted manimously to tie up the road to-day, and in pursuance of this vote no cars were taken out this morning. This is one of the largest horse railroads in the city. The men are opposed to the present superintendent, and want ten hours work of a twelve-hour day. The difficulty seems to be chiefly in making out time tables. The company contends that it is impossible to arrange them so as to give ten hours inside of twelve and proper time for meals. The people generally favor the strike and condemn Superintendent Coolidge for having caused it.

favor the strike and condemn Superintendent Coolidge for having caused it.

President Hersey says of the change which the men demand: "We had an estimate showing that it would cost us about \$25,000 which would be out of all proportion to any benefit gained by it. The fact is if we we'll to make any such outlay we would prefer to do it it some way so as to give more substantial benefit than that of litteen or twenty minutes in time. I told them they might as well wreck the road by striking as have us wreck it by undertaking what our finances would not all mit of." The directors at their meeting late this afternoon refused the demands of the employes, and voted to advertise for new men.

PALL RIVER, Feb. 7.—Secretary froward, of the Spinners' Union, requests every spinner to attend the regular ners' Union, requests every spinner to attend the regard monthly meeting to-morrow alght as "business of very great importance will be introduced." He further says: "The time seems to have come when working people should be allowed to share in the present prosperity prevailing in the cotton trade."

THE HIGGINS FACTORY STRIKE.

There was no change in the situation of the strike in Higgins's carpet factory yesterday. E. S. Higgins said that he had made no effort to fill the places of the engineers and firemen who and gone on strike sgainst bandling non-union coal, nor would be for the present attempt to

non-union coal, nor would be for the present attempt to fill their places, as they were good, trustworthy men. A committee of the strikers saw him yesterday and said that they were willing to go back to work as soon as bistrict Assembly No. 49 would permit them to do so. He did not care to antagonize that district. The members of District Assembly No. 126 say that they stand ready to go to work as soon as the factory is opened.

The shoe manuacturers have referred the strike in Gardiner & Estes's factory to the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor and asked them to settle the trouble. The General Executive Board requested the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 91 to send its side of the story. This was done as a matter of courtiesy, but the district executive board says that it will settle the trouble itself.

The Montauk District, of Brooklyn, is confident that it will get its charter in a week or two. It has withdrawn the objectionable names in the application for a charter

DR. M'GLYNN TO GO SOUTH,

Dr. McGlynn does not improve in health as rapidly as his triends and his physician desire. He is still confined to his room and yesterday he was not so well confined to his room and yesterday he was not so well as usual. Dr. Shrady attributes his patient's slow progress largely to the numerous calls that are made upon him despite the efforts that have been made to keep him secluded. Absolute rest, the physician declares, is indispensable and to obtain this it has been decided to send him away from the city as soon as possible. Just where he will go has not yet been fixed upon. So ne of Dr. Me cilyon's rirends talked of sending him to Florida, but Dr. Shrady objected as he wished to have him near enough to visit if necessary. Several places along the Atlantic Coast are under consideration including Fortress Monroe which is tooked upon with much tavor. The patient himself, it is said has expressed willingness to go away, believing that the change would prove beneficial.

heial.

The \$2.000 which the trustees of the McGlynn fund decided to send to the priest has not yet been paid over to him. Dr. Cary, the treasurer, said yesterday that he had not yet received official directions to do so, but would take the money up at once on receiving notice. The fund is growing rapidly although the proceeds from the Davitt lecture have not yet been received. It has not yet been announced who will deliver the lecture at Steinway Hall on Sunday night.

KILLING HIMSELF FOR WANT OF MONEY. CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—Charles W. Wetmore, an unmarried man, age about thirty-five, who boarded at the National Hotel, went to his room on Saturday night about 11 o'clock and hanged himself. He left a letter addressed to his brother, George C. Wetmore, No 3 Beaver-at, New-York, saying that he was "broke" and tired of life. He was formerly engaged in the manufacture of mining

THE VIEWS OF COAL MANAGERS. PRICES TRIKES AND ARBITRATION.

WHAT MESSRS, CORBIN, POTTS AND HOLDEN TOLL THE COMMITTER OF INQUINY.

The Assembly Committee to investigate the strikes met again yesterday at 11 a. m. in the Aldermanie Chamber of the City Hall. Witnesses were examined whose yearly ncomes are over \$100,000, and others who swore that they had to labor night and day to get together even \$390 a year. Ex-Attorney-General Leslie W. Russell asked the questions in behalf of the committee, who were As-semblymen Hogeboom, Ainsworth, Collins, Kimball and Martin. Mr. Hogeboom sat at the clerk's desk once ornamented by "Billy" Moloney, the fleet-facted Mercury of the "boodle" Aldermen, and administered the eath to the witnesses. Frederick A. Potts was first examined. He said he was president of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Ealiroad Company and senior member of the firm of Prederick A. Potta & Co. He was also the president of the New-York Coal Exchange, an organization created last year to facilitate the transportation of coal and to correct the mild abuses of the trade. It was not an extremely successful organization, as many of the larger dealers had not become associated with it. The ment of strikes was in the case of the strike of the boat men and coal hands in Baltimore last December. He con-

timed:

An arrangement was effected with the Baltimore dealers by which the strike was settled and a system of wares arranged to go into effect on January 1. Both sides agreed in writing to this settlement, but much to our surprise the boatmen on that date declined to load their boats, because, they said, they destred to co-operate with other labor organizations. The interests of each landiers and dealers are all identical and there is no just rosson why they should not be in perfect harmony. They are both interested in preventing edgar. It is merely a matter of gness-work how much coal is osed per year in New, York and Brooklyn, but I should think between 4 who obe and 6,000,000 tons. It costs from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a ton to put a not of own from the mine into the car for shipment. There is a difference in some regions in this cost. Of this sim the cost of labor is at least so ber cent of the whole. I am make to say what transportation as a handling over about 156 or 175 miles cost. The companies carn money for transportation only one way. The cars so back cinyly. The present whole sale price averages \$1.40 a ton. The difference between that and the cost of mining does not wholly represent transportation. There are coulded or plant and other

high a neutre. I know dealers who are selling for \$6. In the forry at Holoketh, transportation across the river and in the forry at Holoketh, transportation across the river was 20 cents more, handling was 15 cents and delivery at the dealers' yaris was perhaps 15 cents more. In view of the present trailibes it costs 70 cents instead of 20 to get the cost of the river. If cost 16 cents instead of 20 to get the cost of the river. I cost 70 cents instead of 20 to get the cost of the river. I cost 70 cents instead of 20 to get the cost of the boats are now engaged in the strike and ore declining to loss.

There has been a general understanding among coal producers and carriers a general understanding around coal interest was held at the house of J. Perposit Morgan in March, It was simply a was set limit the production of coal for this like the latter of the set of the polymer of coal for the like the latter of the polymer of coal for the like the latter of the set of the polymer of coal for the latter of the set of the polymer of coal for the latter of the set of the polymer of coal for the latter of the set of the polymer of coal for the latter of the set of the polymer of the set of the latter of the set of the latter of the latter of the set of the latter of the set of the latter of the set of the latter of the latter of the set of the latter of the la

Assemblyman Martin said that a witness had testified BELIEF THAT THE STRIKERS ARE WEAKENING.
SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 7.—It is believed that the
striking bitumineus coal-handlers at the docks here will
offer to return to work before the end of the week. Most
of the strikers have large families and no ready money,
was the price of coal agreed upon. Mr. Potts said: There is no fixed price. The price of coal like that of most other commodities in regulated is rely by the law of supply and demand. In recard to any legislation like y to add the solution of labor difficulties. I will say that if I knew what to i I would apply by remedies in New Jersey before I gave then away to New Jork. I fear, however, that laws cannot be very in resulting two weights notices and unreasonable demands whether exhibited by the employer or the cinlayer.

Austin Corbin, president of the Reading Railroad Com-

pany, was the next withess. He said:

The company unines its own coal largely and carries for other companies also. The company mined in December 440,000 tows. The mines are scattered. There are seventy fine collection, with an annual streightten of about 7,000,000 tons. My company lost \$1,00,07,00 in the coal biastoss in 1886, but 1886 the company lost \$2,151,173 64. This was a net loss. I found myself hat week in a very persilier stuntion. The Supreme Court of tennyl-vaula had threatened to vacate my receivership if I did not make a better showing. The Attempt tenneral same

cullar situation. The Supreme Court of Tennsylvania and Breatened to vacate my receivership if I did not make a better showing. The Attorney General summond one to Harrisburg and threatened to Imprison me If I attempted to carry out the sungestions of Mr. Potta's committee, which were not to give a fectionic value to coal and to be consequently in contravention of Pennsylvania's laws, and then the strikers can set adequant more money still as the price of labor. Just what I still do notice those circumstances I have not decided. The coal humanosa of the Philadelphia and Reading is done by the Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, which has its own overalization. Has stock is held by the Philadelphia and Reading.

Mr. Corbin was unable to give specific answers to questions as to the cost of mining and transporting coal, but he promised to send exact answers to all statistical questions. He continued in answer to questions. He continued in answer to questions. He continued in answer to questions of the property of the decision of the arbitrators I believe in anything that will prevent strikes, which I regard as one of the most serious of public calamities. I think there should be a board of arbitrators to whom should be referred all such disputes between capital and labor as can not be settled by the parties themselve, always assuming that some way can be devised or committees representing organizations assuming to control the workmen. My own experience as a large employer of tabor has been compristively free from trouble. Lendsavent to be just and considerate. It is difficult to accede to demands for more wages in a business like the coal trade, in which my company doring the last seventeen years now looks the Arbitrator, and weather healtern is always assuming to control the workmen. My own experience as a large employer of tabor has been compristively free from trouble. Lendsavent to be just and considerate. It is difficult to accede to demands for more wages in a business like the coal trade, in which my compan

trouble. I embaster to be just and southers like the coal track in which my company during the last seventeen years has both no less than \$25,000,000.

Edwin E. Holden, second vice-president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Italiroad, testified:

My company transported in 1886 about 5,000,000 tons of coal and two thirds of this amount was its own production. It do not think it possible to tell precisely the cost of the various stages of coal fluorithm. The elements of coal fluorithms it possible to tell precisely the cost of the various stages of coal production. The elements of coal fluorithms are corting to circumstances so much that even experts do not agrice upon such figures. I think myself that the cost of transporting a ton of coal from the mine to the water con not be less than three quarters of a cent a mile. That is exclusive of terminal expenses. I agree with Mr. Potts that it coals on the average \$1,000 ton to mine the coal. I was present at the meeting of parties in interest at No. 1 Breadway to strange for the market supply. The committee chosen to do that work—Mr. Potts, Mr. Harris and myself—was chosen unan mound. It has no real anticority. It was generally concested that one serious cause of the externity depressed condition of the market was that it was overcrowded, and there was an arrangement not in the mature of a contract at all, but merely a general understanding, that we were all to confine our supplies to the capacity of the market. It was the committee doty to accordant which each in the market and producer of that amount and of the proportion which each in the country lost money in large sums last year.

I believe in genuine arbitration and think the companies would be glad to acide by the decisions of a property constituted boar, of arbitrators. The trouble is that its decisions of the work would be continued to decine. Event on the end of the market and prices continued to decine. Event on the end of the mount of the market and prices of the beauty of the work of the mount of

declined to withdraw the notice, and on January I we went out and have not been at work since.

Patrick Nolan was also a wheelman. He was being paid 22½ an hour. Leat December the companies increased the price of coal, and then immediately lowered wages from 22½ to 20 cents. He continued:

We thought this an outrage. We had never been able to earn more than \$50° a year, anjhow. Our work is not steady Sometimes we don't get even an hour's work a day. The work is very laborious, attended by great dangers. Men will get in a car of coal, the bottoms will go in in an instant, and unless a man is sure of foot, he is lable to fail with the co-l. Thirty or forty of these accidents have happened since I have been there, and to my own knowledge several accidents are happening daily among the green hands now employed there. We should not have gone out had they not declined to give us the wages we had been receiving. When the company refused to hear us we appealed to District No. 49. The trough began with the Philadelphia and iteading at Philadelphia in October, but that was adjusted. Then the other companies attempted the same game and the result was the general strike.

John O'Donovan said that he was a trimmer in the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company at Port Johnston. He had been thirteen or fourteen years in the company's service. Up to June 1, 1884, trimmers were receiving 23° cents per ton. At that date they were reduced a cent a ton. Another reduction occurred in 1885, Last October the trimmers asked for one cent a ton advance. They got half a cent.

Another received for one cent a ton advance. They got half a cent.

Then the wheelmen and topmen were reduced two cents and struck. The company declined to accede to the trimmers' request for the additional half cent, and left them no alternative but to go out. Mr. O'Donovan did not think this an unreasonable demand. It was getting back only a small portion of what had been paid before the reduction in 1884. The work of a trimmer was difficult and dangerous. He had to strip in the summer time from his head to his waist, go into a boat full of coal, soot, dust, and bad air and work on his knees filling the vessel. If a man got sick, no matter what the disease, he seldom recovered. His system was in such a bad condition that he was the gasy pray of disease. And yet, trimmers only succeeded at best in making \$800 or \$900 a year. They could not bear a reduction. Mr. O'Donovan did not know how it was possible to enforce the decisions of a board of arbitration. He believed that workmen only wanted decent treatment, however. If they got that, there would neither be strikes nor the need of arbitrators.

Testimony of the same kind was also given by Patrick

Teatimony of the same kind was also given by Patrick Egan, who worked for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Wastern. He said that three years ago Mr. Holden told

him that trimmers on company boats should have as much as those on individual boats, but that nevertheless he took from their wages \$85 a month to pay an overseer and pursued other practices which reduced their compensation far below that of the men on the open boats.

The committee will meet again Friday at 11 a. m.

MATTHEWS AND THE SENATE.

SECRECY REMOVED FROM THE VOTE.

THE SPEAKER'S HIGH-HANDED IS WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (Special).—For the fit

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ACTION ON THE SUBJECT OF CAR-HEATING. MORE ROOM FOR CITY OFFICES-TAXING CAPITAL STOCK OF CORPORATIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Senator Fassett and Assemblyman Hamilton introduced resolutions in the Senate and Assembly to-night calling attention to the horrible railroad accident at Woodstock, Vt., and asking the Railroad Commissioners to suggest legislation to com el railroad companies to adopt safer heating apparatus for railroad cars, abolishing stoves. The Assembly passed the resolu-

tions by a unanimous vote. Senator Daly presented the bill authorizing the authorities of New-York to purchase land and construct a building for the accommodation of City Departments now without offices. A sketch of the design of the city au-thorities was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Con-tracts for the building are to be of a strict character, and the work of construction is to be under the control of Commissioner Newton, of the Department of Public Works. Senator Daly said to night: "New-York City now pays \$100,000 yearly in rents of buildings occupied by municipal departments. The act makes the provision that the City Hall and the new Court House shall not be moved or touched. I hope that the new municipal building will not be placed in the City Hall Park, for it seems to me that we should reserve every inch of ground now in it as a breathing spot for the people. There are plenty of sites outside of the park that could be used and the city is rich enough to buy one if that is

The measure will give more offices to the Register and other county officers. No appropriation is made in the bill, but certain unexpended balances and functs in the city treasury may be used. Corporation Counsel Lacombe mentioned in The Tribunka fund of over \$1,000,000 that may be used of sums collected from the members of

the Tweed ring.

Assemblyman Bacon introduced a resolution giving the

the Tweed ring.

Assemblyman Bacon introduced a resolution giving the Speaker power to appoint a special committee of five to investigate the charges made by the Grand Jury of Brooklyn against several of the city departments. Assemblyman Langley, of Brooklyn, a Democrat, said that he desired to debate the resolution and its consideration was postponed.

Senator Plunkitt introduced a bill directing that for thirty years to come the 2 per cent tax yearly levied upon the foreign fire insurance companies shall be paid to the trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolont Fund. The society now receives all the insurance tax fund, and desires to retain it. A bill was recently introduced by Secutor Dumbam, providing that the fund should be divided thus: Forty-live per cent to the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund, 45 per cent to the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund, and 10 per cent to the Fer Patrol. The volunteer firemen are opposed to this bill.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Erwin proposing to bring into the tax rolls the value of the shares of corporate stock owned by taxpayers, deducting from such value the property, real or personal, of the corporation, wherever simated. The machinery of the bill requires each corporation to report to the State Controller annually a list of its stockholiers, with the residence and the holding of each. The Controller is thereupon to transmit to the composity the state Controller annually a list of all such shareholders, residing in such county, also stating the residence and holdings. The corporation is also to report to the Controller in detail the assessed value of all of its property, from which that officer is to ascertain the ratio which such value bears to the total value of all the shares of that corporation. Such ratio is also to report to the Controller in detail the assessed value of all of the property, from which that officer is to ascertain the ratio which such value bears to the total value of the respect, from which that divided in a such county also stating therein at

ures. The Assembly debated for some time Mr. Howe's bill to prevent stock watering. The measure was attacked by Mr. Ersin, who said that it would hart railread enterprise. Mr. Howe argued that the great financial evil of the day was stock watering. It was the source, in his opinion, of the difficulties between labor and capital. Mr. Arnold expressed the same opinion. The Assembly resolved to consider the bill again.

TWO BILLS PASSED AT TRENTON. TO INVESTIGATE DEMOCRATIC APPOINTMENTS-

OFFER TO BET AGAINST ABBETT.

TRENTOS, Feb. 7 (Special).—Both houses of the Legislature devoted themselves to routine legislation this evening. Each passed a bill, the first of the session. That of the Senate was one by Senator McBride changing the law, and that of the House was to provide for the erection of battle monuments at Gettysburg. The Assembly got in a wrangle over the appointment

bly got in a wrangle over the appointment of more committee clerks, and with the aid of some Democrata the Republicans defeated a resolution for the appointment of a clerk to the revi-sion committee which had been advocated by Hudspeth. the Democratic leader. A resolution to investigate the number of appointments thus far made was then adopted, the Republicans carrying it through with a rush. The Democrats have appointed about thirty pages and a large number of minor officers and are now alarmed at the scandal resulting therefrom. On motion of Mc-Dermit (Dem.), the House adopted a resolution for the appointment of a special ommittee to consider means by which tampering with ballot boxes can be prevented. The Elections Committee this afternoon took so

The Elections Committee this afternoon took some unimportant testimony for Waiter (bem.) in the contested election case, and adjourned until to-morrow.

Senator Sewell was here this evening, but the Democratic leaders were absent and their representatives say that no change in the situation is expected by them before next week. A leading Democratic leaves to night offered to be \$10,000 that ex-Governor Abbett would not be the next Senator.

GREAT UNANIMITY FOR MR. ABBETT. TRENTON, Feb. 7.—Senator Moore and Assemblymen Sender and Walter answered roll call in the joint session of the Legislature at noon to-day. One ballot was taken which resulted in three votes for Abbett. Adjourned until

A PRUTLESS BALLOT IN WEST VIRGINIA CHARLESTON, Feb. 7 (Special).—No Senator for West Virginia elected yet. In the joint assembly to-day to elect a United States Senator, Camden (Dem.), received 32 votes; J. H. Duval (Rep.), 32; Newman (Dem.), 11; scat-

A COSTLY COFFIN FOR A PARROT. A few days ago a woman well-known in New-York society ordered from E. M. Senior, the undertaker, a coffin in which to bury a dead parrot and stipulated that it should be as rich and handsome in its adornthat it should be as rich and handsome in its adornment as it was possible to make it without resorting to the use of precious metals or stones. After obtaining from his customer a general idea of the style of coffin she wished he turned the order over to the Stein Manufacturing Company, which made General Grant's coffin, and that concern is at present engaged in constructing it. In shape it will be similar to those now most commonly used and it will be about two feet long and eight inches wide. It will be made at rosewood handsomely carved and its lining will be pink satin tuffed. The dead bird, which is now being treated by a taxidermist, will lie on its side with its head restring on a heavily embroidered satin pillow. In addition to the conin lid, on which will be a silver plate bearing an inscription, there will be a heavy plate glass over the bird. The coast of this novel coffin will be \$200. It will occupy a conspicuous place in the parlor of the woman who ordered it, until she dies, when, if her wishes are carried out, it will be buried with her.

The parrot is said to have been twelve years old and its mistress pronounced it the smartest bird that everlight.

The parrot is said to have been twelve years old and its mistress pronounced it the smartest bird that ever lived. "His command of language," as she ex-pressed it to Mr. Senior, "was wonderful and he knew nearly all my most intimate friends by name."

THE TRUE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE. The National Committee of the Anti-Saloon Republi-

cans will begin to-night the work of organizing local leagues in the various States. The first mass-meeting leagues in the various States. The first mass-meeting for this purpose will be held at Plainfield which will be ioliowed by other meetings throughout New Jersey. Dr. Baneroft, the new lecturer, whom the committee has just brought from Kansas, and Albert Griften, chairman of the committee, will address the meeting to-night and also those at Somerville and Elizabeth on Thursday night. On Friday Mr. Griffin will start for Maine, where he will spend a week or more. He will speak at Waterville, Augusta and several other large towns. From Maine he will probably go to New-Hampshire.

When Mr. Griffin was asked if he expected to meet Mr. Blaine while sway he said that he did not. He

When Mr. Grillin was asked if he expected to meet Mr. Blaine while away he said that he did not. He knew from friends of Mr. Blaine that the latter was strongly in favor of the Anti-Saloon movement as he was of every rational temperance effort, but he was going to Maine entilely under the auspices of the committee and in response to invitations from temperance Republicans. While he is away Dr. Bancroft will address meetings in New-Jersey and a tew in Connecticut. "The movement is growing with surprising rapidity," added Mr. Grillin, "we are receiving the most lavorable reports from all sides. Massachusetts Republicans say that we elected Ames and in Indiana the success of the party is admitted to be due to our influence which is only as yet beginning to grow."

GAINS FOR LOCAL OPTION IN MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Peb. 7 (Special).—An abstract of the returns of votes on the liquor license question in the cities and towns of Massachusetts in 1886, which was presented to the Legislature to-day, shows a decided gain in the no license vote. The local option law prevails in this State, each vote. The local option law prevails in this state, each town and city deciding every year whether it shall grant licenses to sell liquor or not. In 1886 of the 349 cities and towns of the State 74 voted for license and five took no vote. No return was received from one. One voted last year as part of another town and 268 voted against license. In 1885 there were 112 cities and towns against it. The ust gain for no license is 76 places.

MR. INGALLS'S CAUSTIC RESOLUTION-PLEASANT

READING FOR MR. CLEVELAND. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The rejection of James C. Mat-thews, nominated to be Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, will be sent to the President to-morrow, the order having been given by the Senate to-day, which at the same time removed the injunction of secreey from the vote and all the papers relating to the case. The papers comprise the formal resolution of the Senate rejecting the nomination, upon which the vote stood 31 to 17 as follows, (Republicans in Roman; Democrats in

italic):
Yeas-Allison, Blackburn, Bowen, Chace, Coke, Conger, Gullom, Dawes, Edmonds, Eustis, Evarts, Gorman, Hawley, Hoar, Ingalis, Jones of Nevada, McMillan, Mahone, Morgan, Falmer, Phimb, Pugh, Ranson, Saulabure, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Spooner, Yonee, Williams, Wilson of Iowa-31.
Naya-Beck, Biair, Brown, Call, Cockrell, Colquitt, Farwell, Gibson, Hampton, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, McPherson, Mitchell of Oregon, Payne, Vest, Waithall, Whittherne-17.

Messrs Berry, Butler, Camden, Grayl and Kenna have announced that they would have voted in the negative had they been present and not paired, and Messrs, Manderson, Miller, Stanford and Teller have announced that they would have voted in the affirmative. The following document prepared by Senator Ingalis and offered in the form of a resolution has been adopted by the Senate to-day and will be sent with the rejection to the President. The vote upon the adoption of this resolution stood 26 to 18, and the division was upon strict party lines. The injunction of secrecy was removed upon a motion of Senator Riddleberger, which was carried by a vote of 46 to 1, (Morgan).

In executive session.

In executive session.

James C. Matthews, of New-York, was nominated March 9, 1889, to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia, in place of Frederick Douglass, resigned. This nomination was rejected by the Senate July 31, 1886. Immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, to wit, August 9, 88 of which we had been rejected by the Senate, and he continued in the discinarge of its duties during the recess of Cougress. On the last been rejected by the Senate, and he continued in the discinarge of its duties during the recess of Cougress. On the 21st day of December, 1889, the President again nominated James C. Matthews, of New York, to be Received Deeds in the District of Columbia, in the place of Fredrick Douglass, resigned. In his message to the Senate of March 1, 1889, resigned. In his message to the Senate of March 1, 1889, resigned for things, said:

"Upon a refusal to confirm, I shall not assume the right to ask the reasons for the action of the Senate, nor question its determination. I cannot think that anything more is required to secure worthy incumbents in public office than a careful and intenendent discharge of our respective duties within their well-defined limits."

The nomination of Matthews being apparently not strictly in accord with these declarations of the President, and being the only instance of a person rejected by the Senate who has been reappointed and again nominated for the same office under sufficient consequence to accompany the transmission of the nomination with the following statement in justification of his sation:

The letter of the President, which was made public at

The letter of the President, which was made public at

The letter of the President, which was made public at the time, is quoted; after which Mr. Ingalis continues:

The Senate does not consider that it is required either to admit or to dony the propriety, or the correctness, of the conjecture of the President as to the reasons by which it was guided in declining to confirm the original nomination. The President attempts to justify the renomination of hatthews by stating (1) that the fitness of the nomine has been demonstrated; (2) that previous opposition to his appointment among the citizens of the District has largely subsuited; (3) that he desires in this way to tender has recognition and good faith toward our colored fellow-citizens.

It is sufficient answer to the first two reasons alleged, to say that neither could have been applicable when Matthews was appointed in August, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, for at that time his fitness had not been demonstrated, nor that there been any interval for local apposition to subside. Until suggested by the President the Senate was not aware that the question of "lust recognition or good faith to our colored fellow-citizens" was involved in the question and it has never before been urged t' at a person's nomination for an office should be confirmed or rejected because he was block or because he was white. This classification has been abolished by the suppression of the rebellion and by the amendments of the Constitution, and no longer properly to be recognized in dealing with public affairs. The Senate, however, in tiew of the measage of the President, cannot fortear to apprese him, since he has raised the rice bet, that Freierick Douglass wisk it is understood, requested to reston the office of feccurier of Deeds in the pierire of columbia in order that James C. Matthews might be appointed to the piace. Without doubt Frederick Douglass is the most distinuished representaive of the colored race, not in the world. "Just recognition would have been lendered to our colored fellow-citizens by the retentio

In such a case the issue of race disappears, and the test is politica.

The senate has no official imformation, other than that contained in the message of the President, whether Matthews is white or black. He is admitted to be a citizen of New York. The effice to which he is nominated is strictly local. The compensation for the performance of its duties is not paid by the Covernment, but mainly by citizens of the district having papers to be recorded therein. His confirmation is opposed with substantial unanimity by the citizens of the district avinous regard to color, politics, or occupation. The just principles of self-government, as well as the declarations of both political parties, justify their desire that the duties of the office of Recorder of Decds about he performed by some resident of the district acceptable to those whose property is to be affected by his acts, and who pay the entire expense of its administration.

LEGISLATION BEFORE CONGRESS. SENATOR MORGAN ADVOCATES THE EADS SCHEME

OF A SHIP CANAL.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The credentials of Francis B. Stockbridge as Senator from Michigan, for the full term beginning March 4, 1887, were presented by the presiding officer and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Mr Walthall, from the Committee on Public Lands.

reported back, adversely, a bill for the forfeiture of railroad land grants in Florida. Twenty House bills were passed, among them the

following: To amend the Act of February 26, 1885, to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perior labor. It includes aliens under contract to perfor 18 por. It includes a provision compelling vessel owners to carry back laborers who are not allowed to land.

Removing the political disabilities of Eugene E. Mc-Lean, of New-York,

A message from the House requesting a certified copy of the Chinese Indemnity bill (the original being lost or mislaid) was presented and ordered to be compiled with

Lean, of New York.

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The Senate at 2:45 resumed consideration of the Eads Tehnantepee bill and Mr. Morgan continued his speech in support of it. The act of the British Government, he said, in reference to the Island of Tobago and other islands in the Bay of Panama, in settling down and preparing to fortily them, was a notification of its purpose to place itself in a position to command the Panama end of the canal, while on this side of the Island of Jasimea. Jameica was as near to the Panama Canal as the Island of Cyprus was to the Sucz Canal. The time was as ripe, perhaps, now as it ever would be, for the declaration of a firm American policy as to this great Mediterranean to the south of the United States. It was no time for procrastination or delay. But it was high time that there was announced and established in the face of the world, sedately and justly and honestly, a policy which the American people was ready to pursue on this question. In 1825, continued Mr. Morgan, when the Monroe doctrine was promulgated, the first act of the British Government was to go to the Belize and convert a privilege which she had to cut and saw logwood into a right of soveriety in that part of Honduras and to crown a miserable, filthy, wretched, ignorant Indian as the King of the Belize. And after he had abbreviated bis life by drunken saturnalia and was about to leave this mundane sphere, he bestowed his royal honors, by bequest, on a subaltern English officer then in Beline, who then became King. That was intended to be a conspicuous aftront to the American people, who had been beasting, reat respect and reverence for the famous Monroe doctrine and great determination to support it. Great Britain had housed the United States in the tace with that saus culotte of an Indian, crowning him on American soil, as a response to the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine,

on motion of Mr. Burleigh, of New-York, the rules On motion of Mr. Burleigh, of New-York, the rules were suspended and a bilt was passed increasing to \$300,000 the limit of cost of the public building at Troy, N. Y.

INDIANS AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.-A delegation of five Indians.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A delegation of five Indians, representing the Moho ko band of the Sac and Fox tribe, located on a reservation in the Indian Territory, called upon indian Commissioner Atkins to-day and asked to be upon Indian Commissioner Aixins to day and asked to be returned to their former reservations in Osage County, Kansas. It appears that in 1868, when the Sac and Fox tribe ceded to the Government their Kansas lands and re-moved to the Indian Territory, this band, which now numbers about eighty-five sonls, or about one-fifth of the whole tribe, refused to sign the treaty and declined to be bound by its provisions, and in consequence were allowed to remain, but the reservation which they occupied has since been sold to settlers under the treaty, so that for the last few years they have been wandering about from place to place living upon the charity of settlers until a few months ago, when they were removed to the Indian Territory by order of the Interior Department and placed on the Sac and Fox reservation with the rest of the tribe. It is stated that their dissatisfaction with their present location is attributable to their own quarrelsome disposition and to their unreasonable demands as to representa-

THE SPEAKERS HIGH-HANDED RULING. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (Special).—For the first time in the history of Congress a Speaker of the House has deliberately put his hand to paper and in effect said: "No, I will not recognize any man to move for a vote on this measure." Speaker Carlisle knows perfectly well that a large majority of the House favors a reduction of the revenue by a repeal of a part of the Internal taxes. He knows too a repeal of a part of the Internal taxes. He knows too that fifty or sixty men belonging to his own party would vote for such repeal. Ignoring not only those, but the entire Republican side of the House, which is unantended in the such that the Speaker, under the advice of Colonel Morrison, who has been repudiated by his constituents, and three or four other Democrats, coolly sits back and denies then the privilege of making a record. There is considerable including a found on both sides of the House regarding Mr. Carlisle's action.

A DOG-IN-THE-MANGER POLICY.

Washington, Feb. 7 (Special).—A vote in the House to-day showed that a majority but not two-thirds of that body is in favor of placing the salaries of United States District Judges on a decent basis. The opposition to the bill, which was reported by a divided Judiciary Commit-tee, came almost wholly from the Southern Democrats, several of whom spoke earnestly against it. The cause several of whom spoke earnestly against it. The cause of their opposition is not far to seek. United States Judges are exempt from removal by the President, and it happens that most of them were appointed by Republican Administrations. So long as the incumbents are supposed to be Republicans it is hardly to be expected that Democrats will vote to increase their salaries. It should be remembered in relation to this matter that the Judiciary Committee has had two days at its disposal this session and saw fit not to include this bill among measures to be considered. If it had been so included the bill would have passed.

THE DYNAMITE GUN CRUISER. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Star to-night says: "The contract for the dynamite gun vessel will be awarded to-morrow to the Dynamite Gun Company. The amount avaslable for it is \$350,000. Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, will construct the vessel."

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day :

E. C. More, of Missouri, to be Consul-General at the City of Mexico; Thomas T. Tustall, of Alabama, having decided the appointment of Consul at Asuncion his nomination is withdrawn; J. M. Needman, of Franklin, Ind., to be agent for the Indians of the Lembi Agency in Idaho.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 7, 1887.

CONSCIENCE. - An unknown man called at the Treasury Department this morning, handed a messenger a note ad-dressed to the Secretary, and then disappeared. The let-ter contained S5, with a statement that it was "for arti-cles received from the Government under a misapprehen-

APPOINTMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day appointed Edward E. Miller, of New-York, and Theologo Lang, of the District of Columbia, to be draughtsmen in the Supervising Architect's office.

OREGON BOAT RAHWAY.—Senator Mitchell, of Oregon,

Onegon Boat Railway.—Senator Michell, of Oregon to day introduced an amendment to the River and Harbor bill to appropriate \$500.000 for improving the navigation of the Columbia River by beginning the construction of a loat railway around the obstructions to navigation at The Dailes and Celindo Fails and by blasting open the contracted water-ways at Ten and Three-Mile Rapids.

contracted water-ways at Ten and Three-Mile Rapids.
FORTIFICATIONS.—The Conference Committee on the
Fortification Appropriation bill to-day heard several persons upon the subject of coast defence. Lieutenant Zalinski described the experiments he had been making
with his dynamite gun, and outlined a plan of defence
based upon the use of that instrument of warfare, while
General Benet, Colonel Dana and Captain Smith surgested methods by which the war material now on hand
may be utilized.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES RESPONSIBLE.

A NEW-YORK FIRM SUES THE WESTERN UNION AND OBTAINS DAMAGES.
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 7.—A suit was decided just

before midnight on Saturday, at Concord, by the Superior Court, giving judgment for damages against the Western Union Telegraph Company, for failure to deliver a dispatch sent by Cannon, Fetzer & Wadsworth, general mer-chants, to Tarrnahili & Co., of New-York, to cover 500 chants, to farmaning the judgment was for \$1,200. To the plaintiff's assertion that damage by negligence of defendant, soperator at Concord or New-York, involving the delivery of cotton futures. The defendant, the Western Union Telegraph Company, pleaded that the company had stipulated that it would not be respensible in sending messages unless repeated, for which additional charge was made. The second, that plaintiff's dealings in charge was made. The second, that plaintiff's dealings in New-York were wagering contracts and void as against public policy. Third, that telegrams being in cipher, the company could not, in any event be held liable to more than nominal damages.

The court held, Judge Gilmer presiding, that the contract by which defendant sought to protect itself from liability was void in so far as it attempted to protect defendant from errors arising from the negligence of operators.

fendant from errors arising from the negligence of operators.

"If the jury believe," said the Judge, "that the contract was a wagering contract to deliver cotton intended
by contracting parties to be settled by payment of differences instead of actual delivering of cotton them the contract would be against public policy, and the plaintiffscould not recover. It was not necessary the defendant
should know the contents of the message if its operators
or agents were informed, and believed, that the message
related to commercial business and was important."
The trial occupied five days, and every inch of legal
ground was covered by both sides. The verdict of the
jury was for the full amount claimed to have been lost by
the plaintiffs with legal interest. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the State.

JOSEPH COOK ON THE NEW THEOLOGY.

Rosmov Feb. 7 (Special) .- Joseph Cook began dry his Monday lectures, which are to be devoted to

Boston, Feb. 7 (Special).—Joseph Cook began todey his Monday lectures, which are to be devoted to
a consideration of "current religious perils." The
Rev. Sam Jones and Sam Small, the Georgia revivalists, occupied seats on the platterm. Mr. Cook first
took up the topic "Leaders and misleaders in high
places; belps and hindrances in revivals; ex-president Porter and Henry Ward Beecher on repentance
after death." He said in part: "There is a new theology in the air and the newspapers, which teacles
that it may sometimes be safe for a man to die in his
sins. It affirms that all men are not to be judged by
the deeds done in the body. It denies the universal
necessity of repentance in this life. Religion is not to
be judged so much by the men who make them, as by
the men it makes in the third generation. Feed the
church on such doctrines, as it has been fed on the
strenuous texts of the New Testament for 1,800 years,
and the results will show that this is not only a new
gospel but another gospel." (Applause.) In some remarks as to Mr. Beecher's personal belief, Mr. Cook said
that Mr. Beecher might have lived longer if he had
did carlier. He added: "It will not do to become so
tolerant that our toleration becomes intolerable?
The addition of such doctrines as have been emphasized to the Holy Word would change the substance of
every doctrine in the evangelical creed." On Andover he said, that he might say not the great Andover
that was, but the little Andover that is. "The heart of
Congregationalism," he said, "is sound, if you sound
it deeply enough. Judged by the discussions of the
past, by the colossal needs of the present hour, must
we not say that the doctrine advanced by those who
justity the new departure is revolutionary, is antried;
and is it not unscrupulous also?"

GOOD WORK CARRIED ON IN THE BOWERY. The annual meeting of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 243 Bowery, took place last night. About 150 young men were took place last night. About 150 young men were present, most of whom have been assisted by the organization in obtaining employment or have received relief. J. Seymour Scott presided, Secretary J. W. Coon read an interesting report showing the branch's work for the year. The rooms are open every day, and nearly 1,600 men have attended the evening services. Employment has been secured for 434, an increase of nearly 100 over last year. Lodgings have been given to 6,122 men, 837 have been admitted to the hospitality of the house, and 27,591 meals have been served. The leading nationalities represented are: Americans 402; English, 177; Irishmen, 63, and Germans, 27. The branch is supported by the main association with the exception of the relief item which is contributed. The relief expenses during the year were \$1,700.

THE SUNDAY LAW IN LOUISIANA. New-Orleans, Feb. 7 (Special).—The State Supreme Court to-day declared the Sunday law passed at the last session of the Legislature constitutional. The decision has been awaited with much interest, as there are pending before the Criminal Court a number of cases for violation

THE TRIBUNE'S BOOK OF SPORIS.

THE TRIBUNE'S BOOK OF SPORIS.

From The Chaudaugua.

During 1886 THE NEW-YORK THIBUNE devoted more than 500 columns of its space to open-air sports. The generous attention to the subject is in keeping with the present popular taste. The last decade has been vigorously trying to correct the American error of overwor and too little out-door lite. It has gone into sports with a business-like determination to make the most of physical exercise and overcome the reputation of being a nervous and worried people. The TRIBUNE has not only kopt up with this new development. It has done more, it has issued a book on "Open-Air Sports." The work aims to be a cyclopædia of popular information on the subject, at a price within the reach of the masses. Under the editorship of Mr. Henry Hall, business manager of The Tribune, a goodly volume of 500 pages has been prepared. The method employed is to treat each subject in a separate article prepared by a specialist. There has been much good sense and skill exercised in the editing. Everything that the non-professional need know about a particular sport is contained in the article. A historical introduction in many of the papers adds to the literary flavor. The merits of the various articles in the outlif for each sports are so fully discussed that the amateur can readily learn how to choose a horse, a tennis recquet, a toboggan, or a basebail. Not choosing alone is provided for, but, where practicable, ways of making articles are described. The hints for getting together a tennis set are described. The hints for getting together a tennis set are described. The hints for getting together a tennis set are described. The hints for getting together a tennis set are described. The hints for getting together a tennis set are described. The hints for getting together a tennis set are described. The hints for getting together a tennis set are described. The hints for getting together a tennis set are described. The hints for getting together a tennis set are described. The hints for getti